(vi) Mega Power Projects would be required to tie up power supply to the distribution companies/utilities through long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPA(s)) and may also sell power outside long term PPA(s) in accordance with the National Electricity Policy 2005 and Tariff Policy 2006, as amended from time to time, of Government of India.

(c) and (d) Mega power policy aims at deriving economies of scale by setting up large size power plants at pithead and transmitting power to distant regions, which were deficit in power. Mega Power Policy, in its present form, has played a vital role in the development of power sector. However, in the wake of several important statutory and policy level changes in the power sector, this Ministry revisited some of the provisions of the present Mega Power Policy and brought them in line with the changed scenario. The modified policy will simplify the procedure for grant of mega certificate and facilitate quicker capacity addition and its benefits are likely to be availed by all States.

Implementation of restructured APDRP

1168. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the projects which have been covered under Part-A and Part-B of Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) in Rajasthan;

(b) the achievements made so far;

(c) the reduction that has taken place in AT&C losses;

(d) the percentage of distribution, transformer metering and consumer feeder metering in Rajasthan; and

(e) how the State compare with the national average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) DPRs for 87 nos. of towns have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 315.95 crores under Part-A of Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (R-APDRP) up to 15th September, 2009 and loan of Rs. 94.58 crores has been disbursed to the State of Rajasthan. The scheme for Part-A is under implementation. State has not submitted DPRs for projects under Part-B of R-APDRP. Detail of projects sanctioned is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Quadripartite agreement has been signed by the State. Loan Amount of Rs. 315.95 crores for schemes for all 87 towns eligible under R-APDRP has been sanctioned under R-APDRP Part-A. Rs. 94.58 crores has already been disbursed to Rajasthan State Utilities. State Utilities have deployed M/s Infosys as IT Consultant for preparation of DPRs for

Part-A and to oversee the scheme. State Utilities have awarded work for execution of the schemes approved under Part-A of R-APDRP to on 23-09-2009.

(c) to (e) The Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses for Rajasthan has reduced from 42.19% in 2005-06 to 32.87% in 2007-08. Rajasthan has achieved 100% metering of 11 kV feeders and 95% of consumer metering. The National average for metering of 11 kV feeders and consumer metering at the end of 2007 have been 98% and 88% respectively. The National average of AT&C losses during 2007-08 is 29.24% whereas AT&C losses for Rajasthan is 32.87%.

Statement

Details of schemes sanctioned under Part 'A' of RAPDRP

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Projects	Project cost as per approved DPR
1	2	3
1.	Ajmer	10.44
2.	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	10.07
3.	Bhilwara (Rajasthan)	4.34
4.	Sikar (Rajasthan)	3.25
5.	Beawar	1.92
6.	Kishangarh	2.60
7.	Jhunjhunu	1.77
8.	Chittorgarh	1.42
9.	Nagaur	1.30
10.	Makrana	1.41
11.	Banswara	1.12
12.	Fatehpur (Rajasthan)	0.88
13.	Nawalgarh	0.51
14.	Rajsamand	1.48
15.	Nimbahera	1.23
16.	Kuchaman City	0.63
17.	Nasirabad Town	0.49
18.	Laxmangarh (Rajasthan)	0.59

1	2	3
19.	Deedwana	0.58
20.	Dungarpur	0.85
21.	Pilani	0.35
22.	Mertacity	0.72
23.	Khetri Town (Rajasthan)	0.53
24.	Chirawa	0.47
25.	Nathdwara	0.67
26.	Pratapgarh	0.55
27.	Rawatbhata	0.66
28.	Kekri	0.59
29.	Sagwara	0.63
TOTAL Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. (AVVNL)		52.05
30.	Alwar UA	5.89
31.	Baran (M)	1.56
32.	BARI	0.78
33.	Bayana (M)	0.64
34.	Bharatpur UA	1.94
35.	Bhawani Mandi (M)	0.89
36.	Bhiwadi (CT)	4.78
37.	Bundi (M)	1.51
38.	Chomu (M)	1.03
39.	Dausa (M)	2.52
40.	Deeg (M)	0.65
41.	Dhaulpur UA	2.01
42.	Gangapur City UA	1.39
43.	Hindaun (M)	2.00
44.	Jaipur (M Corp.)	112.30
45.	Jhalawar (M)	1.15
46.	Jhalrapatan (M)	0.75

1	2	3
47.	Kaman (M)	0.57
48.	Karauli (M)	0.88
49.	Khairthai (M)	0.81
50.	Kota UA	11.71
51.	Kotputli	0.85
52.	Lakheri	0.78
53.	NIWAI	1.17
54.	Ramganj Mandi	1.14
55.	Sawai Madhopur UA	1.51
56.	Tonk (MC)	2.31
TOTAL Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. (JVVNL)		163.52
57.	Jodhpur	47.14
58.	Bikaner	10.70
59.	Sri-Ganga Nagar	4.99
60.	Pali	3.21
61.	Hanuman Garh	2.92
62.	Churu	I.57
63.	Sujangarh	1.21
64.	Barmer	2.13
65.	Sardar Sahar	1.01
66.	Ratangarh	1.52
67.	Balotra	1.82
68.	Surat Garh	1.06
69.	Jaisalmer	1.56
70.	Ladnau	0.86
71.	Rajgarh	0.68
72.	Nokha	1.21
73.	Abu — Road	1.48
74.	Sri Dungargarh	0.74

1	2	3
75.	Phalodi	1.31
76.	Jalore	2.35
77.	Nohar	0.85
78.	Bhinmal	0.79
79.	Sojat City	0.86
80.	Bilara	3.11
81.	Sirohi	0.99
82.	Bhadra	0.59
83.	Sangariya	0.77
84.	Pili Banga	0.75
85.	Pipar City	0.74
86.	Sumerpur	0.99
87.	Bidasar	0.47
	TOTAL Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. (JVVNL):	100.38
	STATE TOTAL:	315.95

Achieving power targets

1169. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared an action plan for next one year to ensure that 11,000 MW of power capacity targeted during 2008-09 is achieved;

(b) whether the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has played crucial role in this development and in order to expand its operations in power and allied sector, the company has restructured its organization; and

(c) if so, to what extent these measures would help in achieving this target and to what extent it would reduce power shortfall in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Against the original capacity addition target of 11061 MW for 2008-09, which was revised to 7530 MW on account of change in definition of commissioning, a capacity of 3454 MW was achieved during 2008-09. For the year 2009-10, against a target of 14507 MW, a capacity of